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Infants and Children.
Parents Know That
Cure Castoria

Always
the
structure
of
the
stomach.
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
STORIA

Our Company, New York City.



APPOINTMENT
Agents for Canada

...standing pale and rigid
...the farther wall, sought
...ing terror for some loophole
... Suddenly her hand, tight
... against her bosom, felt
... the outlines of the revolver that
... had left with her earlier in the
...ly she snatched it from its
... place and, leveling it full at
... the face, pulled the trigger.
... was a flash of flame, the roar
... discharge and an answering
... pain and anger from the beast.
... Porter saw the great form dis-
... from the window, and then
... faltered.

... the tiger was not killed. The bul-
... but inflicted a painful wound
... of the great shoulders. In an
... instant he was back at the lat-
... and with renewed fury was clav-
... the aperture, but with lessened
... since the wounded member was
... useless.
... saw his prey—two women—lying
... upon the floor. There was
... teger any resistance and to over-
... Sabor had only to worm his
... through the lattice to claim it.
... ty he forced his great bulk,
... by inch, through the opening.
... his head was through, now one
... fore leg and shoulder.
... fully he drew up the wounded
... to insinuate it gently beyond
... the pressing bars.
... moment more and both shoulders
... ch, the long, sinuous body and
... arrow tips would glide quickly
... was on this sight that Jane Por-
... tain opened her eyes.

(To be continued.)

... the smallest cooking outfit
... designed consists of a six inch
... stove, chafing dish, tea sam-
... coffee percolator and nursery
... ment, all heated from a single

... ace
... and weight, one of the very

God Liver Oil

... assimilated form, all the
... properties of the best
... fact, Cherry Bark and
... chronic coughs, colds or
... ous debility, after fevers or
... es, or when you are just
... a-Dru-Co Tasteless Prepara-
... tion of God Liver Oil will
... store health and vitality.
... Get it from your Druggist,
... 50c. or \$1.00 bottles. 307

... Chemical Co.
... ited.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Midseason Millinery-- How to Bring Last Year's Hat Up-to-date

ONLY a few years ago no one thought of wearing her spring bonnet before Easter Sunday, but, like many other customs, all this is changing and straw hats make their appearance upon the fashionable streets and avenues of New York almost before the holiday season is quite forgotten. I fancy the change is partly due to the fact that the stores have to cater to the needs of those who go South as soon as Christmas is over, and their display is so ravishing and souring even those women who stay at home cannot resist the temptation to buy. And so no later than the beginning of February straw hats upon the streets are no longer a novelty. Of course, they are not the airy creations intended for wear in the summer climes, but they are straw.

The more conservative women choose the mid-season hat for the present time, and wait a few weeks for the really, truly summer hat. This year they are wearing a combination of silk and hemp straw and, looking over the great variety displayed, it seemed to me that last year's summer hats could be brought up-to-date with very little trouble, and save the owner the price of a new hat, supposing the winter one is too shabby to wear into the summer. The shapes are about the same as last year, the tricorne, sailor and the so-called cap-like hat, all are small still.

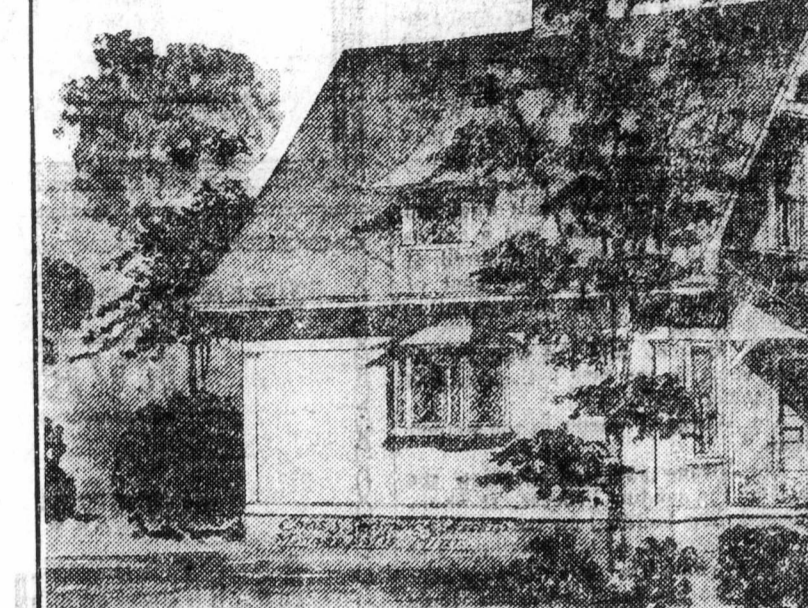
The newest idea is to have the crown of silk and the brim of straw. Moire is far and away the most popular, though taffeta and messaline are also used. A smart milliner could take her old straw hat and cover the crown with the silk. Both draped and plain crowns are seen, so the decision might rest with the taste of the owner and the quantity of silk available. The black straw brim can be freshened by sponging with cold beer or a rag squeezed out of warm water and ammonia and, the hat would look like new again. The new trimming on the silk hats is less freakish than formerly but, in my opinion, is no prettier, and, strictly speaking, it is a waste of money to trim the hat with two large silk pompoms, one directly in the front and the other exactly opposite in the back.

This is when the shape is the sailor order, or having anything of a turned down brim. When the hat turns up, say the brim caught to the crown four times, then at each of the four points created by catching the brim back is sewn an odd little bit of feathery stuff, or a small wing, or, again "ears," so that when the hat is placed upon the head it makes one think of a crown or a bird's nest. The feathers are cut with ruffles according to the material used. The net frills seen on some of the winter hats appear again on the new spring models, and, in fact, the straw is not softening at all to the face except in youth, and moire is apt to be harsh, too, so the net redeems the hat from severity, and makes it much more generally becoming.

OF course there are a few freakish models. One of the most grotesque is a turban with round crown covered smoothly with moire and a straw brim. The trimming is a rosette of silk set on the top of the crown exactly in the centre, from which rises an immense loop of the silk. Another is a small toque, flat and low on one side and raised to an extreme height upon the other by means of folds of silk. I can, however, imagine the latter very stylish worn by the right woman. She should certainly have claims to beauty, however. I may add the majority of the hats are black. Colors are few and far between.

A COTTAGE FOR NEWLYWEDS

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.



HERE we have a dainty little cottage design just the thing for a young married couple, and one that can be built for from \$900 to \$1,200, not including heating or plumbing. It is 20 ft. 6 in. width by 24 ft. 6 in. depth, with a neat porch in front, 7 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. This cottage has a full cellar underneath 7 ft. or plumbing. The roof is steep pitched and the upper portion of the house and gables is shingled and lowing. The rooms on the first floor are finished with Washington fir and stained and the floor of birch. The second story rooms are finished in pine and painted white. The bathroom is located over the kitchen, making economical plumbing. This little cottage would be a good investment in some localities for renting to small families and is well adapted to small city lots.

A good color scheme for this cottage is to paint all of the trimmings, cornices, casings, etc., on the outside white, the lower body of house a light cream color, stain the shingles on the perpendicular sides and gables brown and stain all of the roof shingles red, paint all sash white and paint the chimney above the roof white. If this cottage is built in this manner and painted as suggested, it will make a very attractive and cozy little home.

How Old Cans Are Used

THE old tin cans that are thrown away are by no means wasted, or lost, and it will perhaps be interesting to know that they are all brought to use again. All of these old cans are gathered up and thrown into a furnace where the thin veneer of tin on the outside of the can is separated from the iron, which forms the real basis for the can, as a melted product, and this same tin is used time and time again for covering cans. The iron part when melted becomes a solid chunk and this is used for window weights.

A Few Helpful Moments With the "Get-There" Club

BY NED PADGETT.

Don't Undermine the Other Fellow. ES, Horace, this matter of seniority in promotion is mighty falling sometimes. It does sort of get you goat, doesn't it, to know that your next step up the ladder of success, as an employe depends in large measure upon how soon the chap occupying that next step gets off it?

And it sort of takes all the real heart of you, doesn't it, to have to stand there and wait—wait for him to be moved up another rung, or to make a mistake and be fired, or to get a better job elsewhere or to die? Yes, verily, it gets under your skin. Here you've been plugging away, and putting your very best into your work, proving most conclusively that "you're there" and just waiting for a chance to branch out along larger lines and show the Boss something really worth while and—bing!—right like that—you run smack up against the proposition of the promotion next in line for you, being already occupied by a chap who's giving as complete satisfaction in his position as you are in yours!

What are you going to do about it? He climbed the same rungs you did, and once, too, he stood on the same one you're standing on now—waiting. He's earned his right to stand where he does, and, moreover, he protects that right each day by proving he's equal to his job.

He's a conscientious, hard-working, energetic chap—and there's not one chance in a thousand of his bucking over the traces, offending the Boss and getting "the can" tied to his coat tails. So, what are you going to do about it, Horace?

There are a good many fellows who have faced and still are facing precisely that situation. An unpleasant, a railing, an irksome and, indeed, a dangerous one, it is mighty apt to

show up a chap in his true colors. The lad who keeps on sawing wood, busies himself with retaining his own footing and endeavors to prepare himself for the step upward so as to be all ready and fit to take it when it does come—he's the chap who will eventually mount not only that rung but many more above it.



He Resembles a Vulture, Waiting to Swoop Down Upon Its Prey.

rate him. To forget to think mean, unworthy, jealous thoughts about him. To forget to treat him as an enemy. And to remember that he, too, has some chap on the rung above him, and is likewise temporarily held back from the rung he longs to occupy!

Or, perhaps, this lad of ours is made of water and hog-fat and a gelatinous backbone. At first—when he realizes the condition of affairs—he fumes and frets and cries out about the injustice of it all. Then, maybe, he develops a fine young grouch and is con-

vinced that the entire office force, from the Boss down, is in league to deprive him of his rights.

After a while, he begins to wobble. That backbone of his takes on the attributes of the jelly fish, after which it was patterned. He becomes indifferent, disgruntled, lazy and—just drifts along, throwing his ambition to the winds and rendering as little real service as he has to.

All too frequently, he stands on his own rung on one foot and swings the other—just to see if he can do it and still stick on. Or, he sits down on that rung now and then, and he is too darn lazy and indifferent to keep a firm footing. And then—presto—off he drops! And up bobs the chap who's been waiting on the rung below him.

But worst of all, Horace, is the fellow who, under such circumstances, deliberately sets out to undermine the fellow ahead of him. Of all the sneaky, despicable cowardly acts possible with his fellowman, this is the most heinous! The chap who will use that method would drop a penny in a blind beggar's cap and take out a dime without batting an eyelash!

Deliberately, and with keen relish of his task, he takes his little saw and, under pretense of steadying the ankles of the fellow above him, he covertly saws through the rung and breaks it in two. Slyly, by sneer and brucendo, he casts doubt upon the ability or the honesty of the chap above him. Every moment of the working day he's more concerned with discovering a possible mistake of that chap's than he is with his own work. Every time he glances across at him from his own desk he resembles a vulture waiting to swoop down upon its prey. On the job night and day, he has his little beam on pounding out two whole anti chorus against the other fellow. And he—but what's the use, Horace? You know the breed. There's one in nearly every office in the land. You should step on them as you would on a poisonous bug. Show them up for just what they are. Or—better still—band them a wallop or two on the point of the jaw and kick them out into the gutter—where they belong!

ARTISTIC FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

BY LOUISE GOODLOE FALCONER.

THE simple fact of arranging flowers seems so little in itself that very few people realize its real difficulty, or how very few know how to do it successfully. The old idea of going into the garden (if you are fortunate enough to have one) and picking at random such flowers as come easiest to hand, then going indoors and putting the mass just as it is, into a vase, whose mouth is just the circumference of the bunch of stems, thus holding the tops in a tight mass of mixed color, and then depositing the whole in some table with the Absolute Q feeling of contentment brought by the thought of some work well done—is a thing of the past. However, to paraphrase Lincoln, say that is the way you like flowers arranged, then that is the way to arrange flowers," but if the beauty of more simple arrangement can be shown, then perhaps more of it will be done.

To start with, one bunch of flowers will go much farther, and even one flower can be used to such advantage that to add another will only detract from its value and beauty. In arranging flowers, put each species and color to itself, always gathering, if possible, a little extra green. When the stems are of sufficient strength to uphold themselves, then no prettier way can be found than by using some shallow bowl, and after placing one of the many little wire holders, which come in different size mesh, for different size stems, place the flowers in this, even then not trying to fill each and every opening, but only enough to leave each flower separate and distinct, adding a few extra leaves and following as near as possible their natural growth.

Different flowers and colors require different settings so it is wise to have many different kinds of vases and bowls. These need never be expensive, for you never want your receptacle to rival in flower or conspicuousness the flowers themselves.

In early spring, there is nothing more charming than a low bowl of some dull green—blue or brown politerly with jonquils or daffodils seemingly growing out of the center—each flower poised gracefully and safely on its own slender stalk, and showing from all sides its full beauty. Never let two flowers touch that immediately beneath the value of each. These same flowers are very effective in brass, and as a matter of fact, brass is a very generally satisfactory receptacle for many varieties of flowers, especially those in yellow.

What Shall the Best Dress Be?

BY ELIZABETH LEE.

THE spring wardrobe of the average woman consists of a suit, a best dress, a dark skirt, shirt waists, a simple afternoon frock and another in thin cotton, such as lawn, lingerie, dimity, organdy or any similar fabric for better wear when the best dress is found to be too warm. This list should fill the needs of any woman in modest circumstances.

It may not be necessary, of course, to purchase each article. For instance, last year's best dress might lend itself to remodeling, or, failing that, it would probably do duty another year as an afternoon frock. Shirt waists, too, last a couple of seasons now, since they are low-necked or collarless. It was the yoke and collar that went first when boned collars were in fashion on account of the rubbing required in the laundry to remove perspiration marks, so there is an even chance that a couple of new pretty collars or frills will freshen up old blouses and save buy-

ing new. Taking the separate skirt each woman must decide for herself whether a linen or a light-weight tweed will be the more practical. So, you see, to be well-dressed does not take a great deal of money, but it does require thought and planning.

Next in importance to the suit is the best dress. This will be worn for church, calling, luncheons, teas and the theatre.

A few years ago it was a very easy matter to make a wise choice, because nine out of ten wore a foulard silk printed in a small design or bordered. A dress of this kind was indeed a standby. Made up with a lace yoke and a touch of black velvet, a woman felt equipped for any ordinary occasion. Then came the reign of the clingy silks, as meteor, charmeuse and crepe de chine, and the average woman began to find the choice of

Plant Growth Effected By the Wind

BY OSCAR BERNECK.

THE experiments of Dr. Oscar Berneck, a German professor of agriculture, show that the wind exercises considerable influence over plant growth and crops. Severe gales tended to produce deformity, giving a twisted and knobby shape to twigs, and ordinary winds diminished the energy of growth of sprouts through the increase of transpiration and alteration of circulatory conditions, and had a drying effect which in some cases caused serious injury to soil and plants. The ground lost three or four times as much water under a wind of thirty-three feet per second, as it did on protected land.

Strong sprouts were only slightly effected on ground sufficiently moist, but on some soils the growth with no wind was three times as great as with a wind of thirty-three feet per second. Germany's usual moderate wind, which is ten to twenty-five feet per second, may, therefore, lessen the yield of exposed land more than half. Different kinds of wind shields, including walls and hedges, are to be used for protection, but this is to be sought especially by planting forests on neighboring hills.

A GROUP OF SPRING HATS

BY ETHEL DEMAREST.

her best dress a bit difficult. The styles changed so radically also, which only increased the problem. This year chiffon taffeta is to be the fashionable silk. In fact, a wonderful run is predicted for it. This does not mean that the softer silks will go out of fashion entirely, but in buying new it should be taffeta if one wishes to be thought up-to-date.

The last year's dress of soft silk can come in for second best if one can afford a new one for best. The styles are not quite as clinging as last year, hence the vogue of taffeta. I fancy, for while the new weave is much softer than the old, it does stand out in a way other kinds of silk refuse to do.

The colors this year will not be as vivid as those worn last year, so in remodeling last season's gown, the bright trimming that is almost sure to be there, should be replaced with something less striking. When in doubt, use black or white, or even a combination of both as, for instance, the collar, cuffs and sash of color could be replaced with collar and cuffs of white corded silk and a sash of black satin. That will be all that is necessary to bring it up-to-date.

Among the new colors are some very pretty soft greens, also dull blues, both in sapphire and peacock tones. The emeralds, corals and royal blues are conspicuous by their absence this year.

The skirts are still narrow, but there is quite a good deal of fullness about the hips either by means of pleats forming drapery (suited the short figure) or a gathered blouse effect, becoming to the taller woman, who can stand a break. The neck is still cut V and the sleeves both long and three-quarter length.

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